REMARKS

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-22 remain in the application. Claims 1-22 are

subject to examination.

Under the heading "Drawings", the Examiner states in

regards to Fig. 1, element 15 that the label is wrong.

Applicant submits a copy of <u>original</u> Fig. 1 in which the

label is shown as "Data Conversion Unit" which is believed

to be correct and as the Examiner wished to have. Perhaps

the Examiner has received a poor photocopy of Fig. 1? As

the original Fig. 1 was believe to be proper, no drawing

change amendment is filed herewith.

Under the heading "Specification", the Examiner notes a

typo on page 21, line 9. The typo has been corrected per

the Examiner's suggestion and more information has been

added about what is read from the register cell. Support

for the change is found on page 16, lines 11-15 of the

specification of the instant application.

Under the heading "Claim Rejections - 35 USC §102" on

pages 3-6 of above-identified Office Action, claims 1-3,

8-14 and 19-22 have been rejected as being fully

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anticipated by Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (hereinafter AAPA) under 35 U.S.C. § 102.

As will be explained below, it is believed that the claims were patentable over the cited art in their original form and, therefore, the claims have not been amended to overcome the references.

The last paragraph of claim 1 of the instant application recites "said bit read at said optimum sampling time being fed into said comparative sequence" (emphasis added).

As correctly stated by the Examiner in his analysis, the comparative sequence is denoted by reference numeral 9 in Fig. 1. Thus in the prior art, the comparative sequence in Fig. 1 is the synchronization word RXSYNC. As further correctly stated by the Examiner, the bit read at the optimum sampling time corresponds to reference numeral 7. More specifically it is read by the sample and hold element 14 as recited on page 21, lines 8 to 11 of the specification of the instant application.

In Fig. 1 (the prior art), the bit 7 is stored in the sample and hold element 14. However, the bit 7 is not fed into the comparative sequence 9, i.e. into the

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synchronization word RXSYNC. More specifically, the
synchronization word is predetermined or preknown to the
receiver (see page 2, lines 22-25 of the specification).

In contrast, in the invention of the instant application
as shown in Fig. 2, the bit 7 read at the optimum sampling
time is fed into the comparative sequence. This is
clearly depicted by arrow 28 showing that the newly read
bit $r[k_0]$ read at the optimum sample time which is stored
in the sample and hold element 27 is also input into the
comparative sequence shift register 22. The Examiner is
directed to page 23, line 19 to page 24 line 3 of the
specification which specifically states "Unlike in the
prior art, the newly read bit $r[k_0]$ is also feed into the
comparative-sequence shit register 22 (arrow 28) so that
the following new comparative sequence is obtained …".

In other words, in the prior art, a predetermined
synchronization word RXSYNC is input via line 9 into the
comparative sequence shift register 10. It is further
emphasized that the synchronization word is known to the
receiver at the start of the reception of the data burst.
In contrast, and according to the invention of the instant
application, bits $r[k_0]$ from the sample and hold element 27
read at the optimum sampling time are fed into the

comparative sequence shift register 22. Therefore the synchronization word cannot be predetermined or known to the receiver at the start of the reception of the data burst. Therefore claim 1 of the instant application is not believed to be anticipated by AAPA.

As claim 12 of the instant application also recites similar claim language as claim 1 and specifically recites the steps of:

> reading a next bit from the oversampled digital bit stream at a previous optimum sampling time; and
>
> feeding the bit into a comparative sequence being stored as a continuous bit pattern (emphasis added).

Therefore claim 12 is also not believed to be anticipated by AAPA for the same above stated reasons.
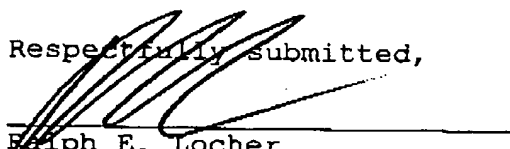
It is accordingly believed to be clear that none of the references, whether taken alone or in any combination, either show or suggest the features of claims 1 or 12. Claims 1 and 12 are, therefore, believed to be patentable over the art. The dependent claims are believed to be patentable as well because they all are ultimately dependent on claim 1 or 12.

Finally, Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the
Examiner's statement that claims 4-7 and 15-18 "would be
allowable if rewritten in independent form including all
of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening
claims." In light of the above, Applicants respectfully
believe that rewriting of claims 4-7 and 15-18 is
unnecessary at this time.

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of
claims 1-22 are solicited.

Please charge any other fees that might be due with
respect to Sections 1.16 and 1.17 to the Deposit Account
of Lerner Greenberg Stemer LLP, No. 12-1099.

Respectfully submitted,

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REL:cgm

January 31, 2007

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